IN THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims 2 and 9 have been canceled, claims 1, 6-8 and 13-14 have been amended and claims 15-20 have been added as follows:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A stereoscopic image display method, wherein when displaying a stereoscopic image by displaying two images, an area of attention to be clearly displayed in that an object to be focused exists is specified to be a front area of a cross-point and ~~any other area~~ a backward area of the cross-point is performed with gradation processing.

Claim 2 (cancelled)

Claim 3 (original): A stereoscopic image display method according to claim 1, wherein an area of attention is defined as a peripheral domain of the in-focus area and any other area is performed with gradation processing.

Claim 4 (original): A stereoscopic image display method according to claim 1, wherein an object to be focused is extracted and a peripheral domain thereof is defined as an area of attention, and any other area is performed with gradation processing.

Claim 5 (original): A stereoscopic image display method according to claim 1, in which an area of attention is specified by calculation of a distance to an object of each pixel that constitutes an image.

Claim 6 (amended): A stereoscopic image display method according to ~~claims 1 to 5~~ claim 1, wherein gradation degree of gradation processing is increased with distance from an area of attention.

Claim 7 (amended): A stereoscopic image display method according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 6~~ claim 1, in which information of a photographed image is once stored in an image memory and then each treatment is performed based on the information of the stored image.

Claim 8 (currently amended): A stereoscopic image display, wherein when displaying a stereoscopic image with using two images the stereoscopic image display is comprised of an area focus means which defines that an area of attention to be clearly displayed where an object to be focused exists is a front area of a cross-point and a gradation processing means which carries out gradation on ~~any other area~~ a backward area of the cross-point.

Claim 9 (cancelled)

Claim10 (original): A stereoscopic image display according to claim 8, wherein an area focus means defines a peripheral area of an in-focus area as an area of attention and a gradation processing means gradates any other area.

Claim 11 (original): A stereoscopic image display according to claim 8, wherein an area focus means extracts an object to be focused and defines a peripheral area thereof as an area of attention, and a gradation processing means gradates any other area.

Claim 12 (original): A stereoscopic image display according to claim 8, in which an area focus means can specify an area of attention by calculating a distance to an object of each pixel that constitutes an image specifies an area of attention.

Claim 13 (currently amended): A stereoscopic image display according to ~~any one of claims to 12~~ claim 8, wherein a gradation processing means increases gradation degree with distance from an area of attention.

Claim 14 (currently amended): A stereoscopic image display according to ~~any one of claims 8 to 13~~ claim 8, wherein information of a photographed image is once stored in an image memory and then each treatment is performed based on the information of the stored image.

Claim 15 (new): A stereoscopic image display method according to claim 3, wherein gradation degree of gradation processing is increased with distance from an area of attention.

Claim 16 (new): A stereoscopic image display method according to claim 4, wherein gradation degree of gradation processing is increased with distance from an area of attention.

Claim 17 (new): A stereoscopic image display method according to claim 5, wherein gradation degree of gradation processing is increased with distance from an area of attention.

Claim 18 (new): A stereoscopic image display method according to claim 3, in which information of a photographed image is once stored in an image memory and then each treatment is performed based on the information of the stored image.

Claim 19 (new): A stereoscopic image display method according to claim 4, in which information of a photographed image is once stored in an image memory and then each treatment is performed based on the information of the stored image.

Claim 20 (new): A stereoscopic image display method according to claim 5, in which information of a photographed image is once stored in an image memory and then each treatment is performed based on the information of the stored image.